

(h) of this section located in a State as defined in paragraph (l) of this section.

(k) *State* includes a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and prior to January 3, 1959, and August 21, 1959, respectively, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii.

(l) *Employee* means an individual in a legal relationship (between the person for whom he performs services and himself) of employer and employee under the usual common-law rules.

(1) Generally, such relationship exists when the person for whom services are performed has the right to control and direct the individual who performs the services, not only as to the result to be accomplished by the work but also as to the means by which that result is accomplished; that is, an employee is subject to the will and control of the employer not only as to what shall be done but how it shall be done. In this connection, it is not necessary that the employer actually direct or control the manner in which the services are performed; it is sufficient if he has the right to do so. The right to discharge is also an important factor indicating that the person possessing that right is an employer. Other factors characteristic of an employer, but not necessarily present in every case, are the furnishing of tools and the furnishing of a place to work to the individual who performs the services. In general, if an individual is subject to the control or direction of another merely as to the result to be accomplished by the work and not as to the means and methods for accomplishing the result, he is an independent contractor. An individual performing services as an independent contractor is not as to such services an employee under the usual common-law rules.

(2) Whether the relationship of employer and employee exists under the usual common-law rules will in doubtful cases be determined upon an examination of the particular facts of each case.

(m) The *Social Security Act* means the Social Security Act (49 Stat. 620) as amended from time to time.

(n) *Pneumoconiosis* means: (1) A chronic dust disease of the lung arising out of employment in the Nation's coal mines, and includes coal workers' pneumoconiosis, anthracosilicosis, anthracosis, anthrosilicosis, massive pulmonary fibrosis, progressive massive fibrosis, silicosis, or silicotuberculosis, arising out of such employment.

For purposes of this subpart, the term also includes the following conditions that may be the basis for application of the statutory presumption of disability or death due to pneumoconiosis under the circumstances prescribed in section 411(c) of the Act:

(2) Any other chronic respiratory or pulmonary impairment when the conditions are met for the application of the presumption described in § 410.414(b) or § 410.454(b), and

(3) Any respirable disease when the conditions are met for the application of the presumption described in § 410.462.

(o) A *workmen's compensation law* means a law providing for payment of compensation to an employee (and his dependents) for injury (including occupational disease) or death suffered in connection with his employment. A payment funded wholly out of general revenues and paid (without regard to insurance principles) solely on account of the financial need of the miner and his family, shall not be considered a payment under a workmen's compensation law.

(p) Masculine gender includes the feminine, and the singular includes the plural.

(q) *Beneficiary* means a miner or a surviving widow, child, parent, brother, or sister, who is entitled to a benefit as defined in paragraph (b) of this section.

[35 FR 5623, Apr. 7, 1970, as amended at 37 FR 20635, Sept. 30, 1972; 62 FR 38452, July 18, 1997]

§ 410.120 Disclosure of program information.

Disclosure of any file, record, report, or other paper, or any information obtained at any time by the Social Security Administration, or any officer or employee of that Administration, or any person, agency, or organization with whom the Administration has entered into an agreement to perform

certain functions in the Administration of title IV of the Act, which in any way relates to, or is necessary to, or is used in, or in connection with, the administration of such title, shall be made in accordance with the regulations of the Administration contained in 20 CFR part 401, except that any such file, record, report, or other paper or information obtained in connection with the administration of the old-age, survivors, disability, or health insurance programs pursuant to titles II and XVIII of the Social Security Act, shall be disclosed only in accordance with Regulation No. 1 of the Social Security Administration, part 401 of this chapter.

[36 FR 23752, Dec. 14, 1971, as amended at 62 FR 38452, July 18, 1997]

§ 410.130 Periods of limitation ending on nonworkdays.

Where any provision of part B of title IV of the Act, or any provision of another law of the United States, relating to or changing the effect of part B, or any regulation of the Commissioner issued under part B, provides for a period within which an act is required to be done which affects eligibility for or the amount of any benefit or payment under this part or is necessary to establish or protect any right under this part, and such period ends on a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal legal holiday, or on any other day all or part of which is declared to be a nonworkday for Federal employees by statute or Executive order, then such act shall be considered as done within such period if it is done on the first day thereafter which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, or any other day all or part of which is declared to be a nonworkday for Federal employees either by statute or Executive order. For purposes of this section, the day on which a period ends shall include the final day of the extended period where such extension is authorized by law or by the Commissioner pursuant to law. Such extension of any period of limitation does not apply to periods during which benefits may be paid for months prior to the month a claim for such benefits is filed (see § 410.226).

[37 FR 20635, Sept. 30, 1972, as amended at 62 FR 38453, July 18, 1997]

Subpart B—Requirements for Entitlement; Duration of Entitlement; Filing of Claims and Evidence

AUTHORITY: Sec. 702(a)(5) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 902(a)(5)), sec. 402, 411, 412, 413, 414, 426(a), and 508, 83 Stat. 792; 30 U.S.C. 902, 921-924, 936(a), 957.

SOURCE: 36 FR 23752, Dec. 14, 1971, unless otherwise noted.

§ 410.200 Types of benefits; general.

(a) Part B of title IV of the Act provides for the payment of periodic benefits:

(1) To a miner who is determined to be totally disabled due to pneumoconiosis; or

(2) To the widow or child of a miner who was entitled to benefits at the time of his death, who is determined to have been totally disabled due to pneumoconiosis at the time of his death, or whose death was due to pneumoconiosis; or

(3) To the child of a widow of a miner who was entitled to benefits at the time of her death; or

(4) To the surviving dependent parents, or the surviving dependent brothers or sisters, of a miner who is determined to have been entitled to benefits at the time of his death, or who was totally disabled due to pneumoconiosis at the time of his death, or whose death was due to pneumoconiosis.

(b) The following sections of this subpart set out the conditions of entitlement to benefits for a miner, a widow, child, parent, brother, or sister; describe the events which terminate or preclude entitlement to benefits and the procedures for filing a claim; and prescribe certain requirements as to evidence. Also see subpart C of this part for regulations relating to the relationship and dependency requirements applicable to claimants for benefits as a widow, child, parent, brother, or sister, and to beneficiaries with dependents.

[37 FR 20635, Sept. 30, 1972]

§ 410.201 Conditions of entitlement; miner.

An individual is entitled to benefits if such individual: